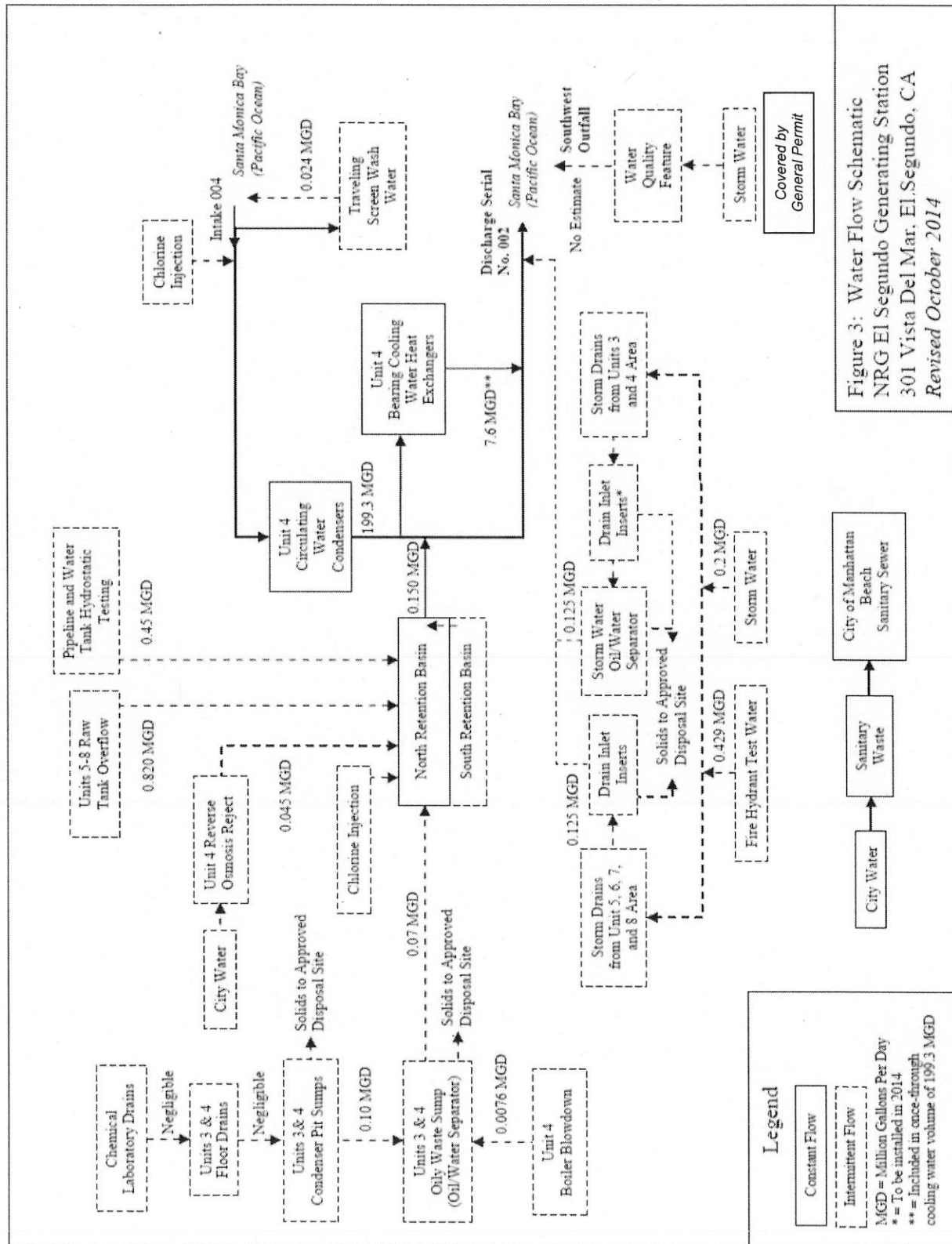


ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



REVISED TENTATIVE

5. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first three monthly monitorings. For each monthly sampling event, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for the routine quarterly monitoring.

Species sensitivity rescreening is required every 24 months. The Discharger shall rescreen with the fish, an invertebrate (the purple sea urchin, the sand dollar, or the red abalone), and the alga species previously referenced and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suit of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three (monthly testing), but not to exceed five suites.

6. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

- a. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.
- b. The Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL) for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".
- c. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.
- d. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- e. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.
- f. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method*

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Unit 4 (the remaining operating steam boiler at the Facility). ~~An approved PTA would result in A CEC license amendment is necessary to enable the demolition of Units 3 and 4, and the construction of 435 MW of new generation. The PTA proposes to install another fast-start combined cycle train (Units 9 and 10) which would generate 325 MW, and two 55 MW simple cycle gas turbines (Units 11 and 12). This would result in the elimination of once-through cooling water discharges at the Facility. Demolition of Units 3 and 4 and construction of Units 9 through 12 would begin~~ The discharge of once-through cooling water will be totally eliminated upon the retirement of Unit 4 and it is currently scheduled to occur for completion by December 31, 2015.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in this Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Los Angeles Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for the Pacific Ocean and all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean at Dockweiler Beach are as follows:

Table F-9. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
002	Dockweiler Beach (Hydrologic Unit 405.12)	<u>Existing</u> Industrial service supply (IND), navigation (NAV), water contact recreation (REC-1), non-contact water recreation (REC-2), commercial and sport fishing (COMM), marine habitat (MAR), and wildlife habitat (WILD). <u>Potential</u> Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN).